

## 49527 to 49567—Continued.

49550. OREODOXA sp. Phœnicacæ.

Palm.

(No. 771.) Some of the species of this genus are among the most graceful of palms, their slender ringed trunks becoming nearly a hundred feet in height and bearing large terminal pinnate leaves. (Adapted from *Lindley, Treasury of Botany*, pt. 2, p. 321.)

49551. OTOPHORA SPECTABILIS Blume. Sapindacæ.

(No. 741.) A sapindaceous tree, native to Java, with alternate leaves composed of 7 to 15 pairs of narrowly oblong leaflets, terminal clusters of small flowers, and round berrylike fruits. (Adapted from *Koorders and Valeton, Boomsoorten op Java, Bijdrage No. 9, p. 171.*)

49552. PANDANUS AURANTIACUS Ridley. Pandanacæ.

(No. 887.) A large branching shrub about 12 feet tall with stems 2 or 3 inches thick, found in swampy places near the sea in the Malay Peninsula. The very narrow leaves are 3 feet long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide, glaucous green and sharp pointed. The female inflorescence consists of a stout rachis a foot long and five globose orange heads. (Adapted from *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Straits Branch*, vol. 41, p. 49.)

49553. PARANEPHELIUM MACROPHYLLUM King. Sapindacæ.

(No. 841.) A tree 20 to 40 feet high, native to Perak, Java. The alternate, coriaceous pinnate leaves are 18 to 30 inches long, and the flowers are borne in erect axillary panicles. The surface of the globular woody fruits is covered with thick spines. (Adapted from *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. 65, p. 450.)

49554. PINANGA KUHLLII Blume. Phœnicacæ.

Palm.

(No. 847.) A palm 16 to 25 feet high, native to the lower altitudes of western Java, with a ringed stem 2 inches in diameter. The leaves are terminal, with petioles 2 feet long and elliptical blades about 4 feet long. (Adapted from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 3d ser., vol. 31, p. 97.)

49555. POLYALTHIA LATERIFLORA (Blume) Kurz. Annonacæ.

(No. 806.) A tree 50 to 70 feet tall, found at low altitudes in Perak, Java. The leaves are leathery, oblong to elliptic-oblong, with shining upper surfaces and up to 15 inches in length, and the greenish yellow thickish flowers are borne in fascicles. (Adapted from *King, Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula*, vol. 1, p. 307.)

49556. POLYGONUM sp. Polygonacæ.

(No. 697.)

49557. RANDIA DUMETORUM (Retz.) Lam. Rubiacæ.

(No. 833.) A deciduous thorny shrub or small tree, found throughout India and distributed eastward to southern China. The bark and fruit are used medicinally, the former as an external remedy to relieve pains and the latter as an emetic, for which purpose it is considered very valuable. The fresh ripe fruit is also roasted and eaten by the natives in many parts of the country. The light-colored compact wood is used for agricultural implements. (Adapted from *Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India*, vol. 6, pt. 1, p. 389.)

49558. RANDIA TOMENTOSA (Blume) Hook. f. Rubiacæ.

(No. 957.) A large shrub with very stout branches and very stout horizontal spines 1 to 2 inches long. The obovate or roundish leathery leaves are about 2 inches in length, and the velvety flowers are usually